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President and General Manager...Dwight B. Heard
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Asst. Business Manager...W. W. Knorr
Editor...J. W. Spear
News Editor...H. W. Hall

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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1918

Injustice constantly winked at be-
comes in time an institution and not
infrequently a part of the law itself.
—George Moimeme.

Health Preparedness

The local and state health authorities are moving energetically to control Spanish influenza if possible before it attains the proportions of a state-wide epidemic. In any event, through the establishment of temporary hospitals, the authorities in all parts of the state will be prepared to deal with the malady.

But the authorities can not do so; indeed they cannot do much without the free and full co-operation of the people, who must assist in the work of preparedness. This work need not be and should not be carried on with hysteria. We are printing conspicuously this morning recommendations by the surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service. They are simple and such as would suggest themselves to all intelligent persons either to prevent the spread or ward off the Spanish influenza or any similar malady.

The Return of the Belgians

The Belgians will soon be at home. The German line is crumbling. The gray barrier established four years ago is giving way. Northern France is being cleared of Huns who must move rapidly to escape the trap which is being set for them.

The British advance north from Lille and the Belgian and French movement along the coast threaten to close the northern divisions of von Arnim which would have to take a choice between capture and retirement into that long arm of Holland extending along the coast.

The fate of the Germans in Flanders was determined when Cambrai fell. That point has long been regarded as the key to Belgium. When it was threatened by the movement of a little more than a year ago, there was a prospect of a general retirement by the Germans in the north. But they not only held it, but repulsed the British with disaster. It was then evident that it could not have been taken; that the previous retirement of the Germans was purely strategic.

But when the Germans gave up Lens and then Cambrai it was plain that they had been subjected to a greater pressure than they could bear.

It appears now that they can establish no defensive line. If they had the strength they lack the time. The armor of the allies gives them no rest and in all probability they can find none until they have receded to their own soil.

In all the history of warfare there has never been such a sustained movement as that which the allies on that great front have maintained. Though the dispatches state that this or that attack was no surprise to the Germans, the attack as a whole must have been a paralyzing surprise even to such masters of strategy as von Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

We Must Have the Money

The progress of the fourth Liberty loan indicates a popular misconception of the war and its aftermath. The headlines of the newspapers for the last month appear to have given a large number of citizens in every community an impression that the war is over, or so nearly over that more money for the conduct of it is not needed; that what little more may be needed, "the other fellow, George," will furnish. That is not the case at all. There will be much more money required and in all probability there will be other Liberty loan campaigns.

The war is not over. We have no good reason to believe that it will soon be over. The government does not think so for it is still sending troops to France as rapidly as possible and is inducting hundreds of thousands of new men into the service. Munition manufacturing, airplane construction and shipbuilding are going on more feverishly than ever. If the government has not let down in war work the people cannot afford to do so.

We will suppose, though, that we had the most definite assurance that the war would end by January 1. In that case the government would let down and could afford to do so; but still, the people could not. They must bear the burden of the war for a long time. Vast sums of money will be needed and will somehow be raised long after the war. Our war tax, either in its present or a modified form, will be in force for some years after the war. The extent to which it will be modified will depend upon the liberality with which the people subscribe to government obligations. Such obligations were issued as the Civil war was ending and afterward, and in 1870 the Refunding Act was passed. It was some years after the Civil war that the last vestige of the war tax law passed. The government still needed money.

Our government will now still need money and will take it, either in the form of proceeds of bond sales or by taxation. The people have a choice only as to the way in which they will give it—in exchange for reliable, interest-bearing bonds, or part with it for nothing. Surely we cannot long hesitate in the face of such a choice.

Every bond so far purchased and every government bond that will be purchased will some time be worth more than its cost. The first Liberty bonds, hardly a year old yet, are now worth 102. The others will sometime bear a premium.

But the main, outstanding points, the chief arguments in favor of the fourth Liberty loan, are that our government needs the money and our boys are still dying in France.

The State Fair

The postponement or the abandonment of the state fair for this year was wise. Even before Spanish influenza began to exert an adverse influence, the question of abandonment had been considered. The fair, to many, seemed to be an interference with war work, a consumer of funds and energy which were needed in other fields. The fair seemed to be out of place and inopportune.

The epidemic offered another reason for post-

ponement, a less answerable reason. To have arranged for such a vast congregation of the people as other fairs have brought out would have been to propose a nullification of the precautions and regulations which the health authorities had prescribed for the control of Spanish influenza.

Perhaps so many people would not have come to a fair this year as have done so in the past. Yet enough would have come to spread the epidemic, though not enough to make the fair a financial success.

The omission of the fair this year will create a greater interest in one next year to be held in a happier time and in happier circumstances.

Mail For the Boys Over There

The later regulations concerning the shipments to the boys in France have relieved the postmasters of a great deal of responsibility and saved them much in the way of argument with intending shippers of stuff which ought not to be mailed. The new regulations require a certificate from a designated officer in France. Some call it a "requisition," as it specifies the articles to be sent in the intended shipment. It is forwarded by the soldier, the proposed beneficiary, to a relative or friend in this country, who then governs his generosity by it.

Before the adoption of this regulation the postmaster had to exercise a discretion guided only by a general knowledge that there were certain commodities he should not accept, such as dynamite and intoxicating liquors.

Not long ago a man called at a Missouri river postoffice with a huge, insecurely wrapped package, addressed to his son, a member of the American expeditionary force in France. The postal clerk refused to receive it and referred the indignant patron to the postmaster. The latter learned that the package contained three large mince pies. Mother had made 'em for her boy in France.

The postmaster before announcing a decisive refusal to accept the matter, diplomatically pictured to the man the disordered, disheveled condition of those pies in France after seventeen tons of mail matter had been lifted off of them. But the citizen was obstinate; the sending of the pies was to him a religious rite; they were a sacrifice, a symbol, an outpouring of parental affection. Whether or not they should ever be eaten was a separate and irrelevant affair.

Styles in Army Towns

The clothing business, that is, the men's clothing business, does not appear to be prosperous in cities adjacent to the great army camps. In most of the clothing stores in such towns the greater display consists of soldiers' clothing and accessories.

Young and middle-aged men who have hitherto been the best advertisements of the tailors and clothing stores are not much in evidence now, much less so than before the draft age limit was raised. The most valuable exponents of styles in men's clothing were, of course, the 21-30 young men. But then, men above the age of 31 may very well set off or be set off by clothing of a fashionable cut. When, however, a man has passed 45, the present age limit, it makes little difference how well dressed he may be, strangers are not apt to stop him in the street and ask who is his tailor or where he bought that suit of clothes.

There are very few walking clothing advertisements in the army towns. At any rate, they do not frequent the more traveled thoroughfares. Young and middle-aged men who are not clad in khaki, dress inconspicuously in civilian clothing, the poorer quality and cut of which attract less attention to them.

We have received a communication from a reader who observed with disapproval a stalwart young man engaged in posting or posting campaign material the other day. The reader did not object so much to the display of the advertising matter as to the physique of the man who displayed it. It appeared to him that that person could be better employed in France, or, for that matter, on the farms whence so many young men have been withdrawn to go to France. If campaign matter is to be distributed there are men to do it who are incapable of serving their country in any capacity.

The abdication of the kaiser is something we cannot reasonably hope for; that is, his willing abdication or an abdication forced from within Germany. Still, the war has produced many unexpected and most surprising things. But we should consider this rumor in connection with the fact that we are in a strenuous period of the Liberty loan campaign, and in the light of our knowledge of the value which the Germans place upon the "imponderables."

What would we think of ourselves if it should turn out that we should fail to defeat the Germans only because at the last moment we had failed by a billion or two of dollars to meet the government's demand for money?

One of the signs that the Germans were making the world unsafe for democracy is found right here at home; fifteen cents a quart for milk that we used to buy for five cents before the Huns went on the war path.

We must bear in mind that the United States, alone of all the allies, can raise the money to continue the war to the end. If we fail the war fails.

The fall of Lille or any other town in France would be offset as to Germany by the failure of the fourth Liberty loan.

BELGIANS REFUSE GERMAN OFFERS

Stories of a tremendous strike by Belgian workmen in the occupied sections of their country have reached America from time to time. Further confirmation comes in secret correspondence from Versailles, published in the Belgian Bulletin:

"In spite of the most enticing offers on the part of the Germans to obtain workmen, no one nibbles at the bait, although the poverty grows blacker and blacker."

Reports which reached the Department of Labor a short time ago were to the effect that a million Belgians had refused to do any work for the Germans. This information, though unofficial, came from a Belgian officer.

COAL MINER BECOMES GENERAL

When the war began in 1914 a man named Godfrey Jones, a coal miner in Wales, enlisted as a private. He soon became a noncommissioned officer, and a little later earned a commission. At Saloniki he showed such conspicuous courage that he was awarded the distinguished order service. The other day Col. Jones still serving with his countrymen and in command of Welsh soldiers, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The coal miner now outranks the heir to the British throne.

Belgian labor will be greatly hampered after the war, for the Germans have pillaged the factories of that country. The factories in Ghent have been obliged to give up copper, iron wedges, belts, cables, pneumatic tools, lathes, and planes. More than 20 steam boilers have been sent from Ghent to Germany. Business houses are also being forced to give up cast iron, steel, pulleys, gears and reserve parts.

NORTHSIDE Department

GLENDALE - - - PEORIA
L. E. KINGMAN, Manager
Mrs. Shively, News Correspondence
Phone: Glendale 60

GLENDALE TOTAL IS ON STEADY INCREASE

GLENDALE, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Ira Moore was in the bond booth yesterday and reported a good day's sale. Louis Sands bought another \$5,000. This makes \$19,999 he has taken of this issue. Peoria has a man to canvass each section of land in that district determined to not only get their quota, but go over the top, and we're betting they do it.

Influenza on Wane
The reports of influenza are on the wane and it is thought things will open up next week. The prompt action of the board of health, with the co-operation of parents in keeping the children at home, has no doubt prevented a serious spread of the disease.

Only One Case Smallpox
The smallpox scare has been sifted down to one case and that was a person recovering from influenza who broke out in an eruption similar to smallpox. The house was quarantined, but the patient is up around the house and getting along nicely without the service of a physician. These rumors and scares do a lot of harm in a neighborhood and certainly do not benefit anyone.

Jerry Sullivan Here
Jerry Sullivan was in town yesterday and his many friends were glad to see him. He is looking fine after his strenuous time over there. He was wearing the coat of his Canadian uniform, and the leather buttons with the English coat-of-arms on them were much admired. He is the same old Jerry, only his mustache is gone and he has many interesting things to tell about the experiences over there.

Real Americanism
Mike Marks received a letter from his son Cecil yesterday containing \$50 with instructions to buy him another bond. This is one of the examples that makes red-blood run faster in American hearts.

GILBERT HAS A PLACE IN HONOR ROLL CLASS

GILBERT, Oct. 17.—Gilbert has gone over the top in the fourth Liberty loan, and is still going strong. The apportionment for the south side town was \$39,700 and when the committee met on Wednesday night, the count showed \$41,500. At the bank yesterday, Mr. Skinner was still busy receiving subscriptions, and the effort will be kept up without ceasing until the close of the campaign on Saturday night.

When it is announced that Gilbert has raised the apportionment it means a great deal more than when the same thing is said of older and more settled communities. The wide-awake progressive little place is not very old. Its business men and its residents generally are just beginning to build up for themselves a permanency in business or other avocation. The ranchers round about, many of them, do not own their own farms, while a considerable number more are in debt for their places. Gilbert is a farming community and when all of the above facts are taken into consideration, the results are extremely gratifying. Mr. Bartley Skinner stated yesterday that knowing the general financial condition of the settlement as he did, he was beginning very doubtful about the success of the campaign, but that the result only evidenced once more the patriotic readiness of the people to do their best for the war.

The campaign is being handled by the following men and women, ably aided by a number of other volunteer workers: General managers, G. W. Lines, F. D. Rowell and W. M. Scott, the school trustees; School Principal, E. B. Cordell, chairman and secretary, committee, George Peterson, Chas. W. Hoffman, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Bartley Skinner, B. C. Pilcher, T. F. Burns, Chas. Peterson and George L. Freestone.

Will Start Moving Picture Show
Robert Wimmer, a Gilbert business man, has everything in readiness to start a moving picture theater in the room now occupied as a dance hall. He is awaiting the lifting of the quarantine. Mr. Wimmer states that for awhile pictures will be shown three nights each week and that he is securing only standard, first-class films for his patrons.

"SILENT MOMENT" TO START ON OCTOBER 25

October 25, the date set for election of Red Cross officers, will inaugurate the nation-wide observance of "The Silent Moment," when each day at noon, work will cease for one minute in every workroom in the United States and all minds will concentrate on victory and safety for our men. The power of thought waves of vibrations is now given full recognition by scientists so apart from the spiritual significance of this moment of prayer, the mighty sweep of a hundred million victory thoughts welded into one vibratory force should impregnate the world's mind with Justice, Peace and Liberty for all.

--the Greatest Service

you can render your country today is to buy or sell a Bond.

BUY A BOND TODAY.

MESA TOTAL OF BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS HAS REACHED \$182,330

MESA, Oct. 18.—Mesa district took a big spurt yesterday when \$22,180 was added to the total of \$160,150 of the day before, making the amount subscribed to the close of business yesterday, \$182,330. This is \$58,330 above the apportionment for the districts of Mesa, Alma, Lehi and Jordan, all of which are included in the present amounts.

Crazy Man Likes Mayor
Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mayor Kleinman received a hurry up call from the home of M. M. Kibler, ranching two miles southwest of Mesa; the lady doing the phoning stating that a crazy man was at the place, and that the men folk were away out in the field. Kleinman took with him the officers and made a rapid run to the place. Arriving there, he found a wild-eyed man, evidently a foreigner, and of size sufficient to be an ugly customer should he so desire. However, when the mayor asked him if he wanted to have his horse shod, he said, "No, no, no, he took off his hat, bowed and said, "Sure you are my boss and I will do anything you say." He took the ride and when the auto stopped at the jail door, the poor fellow walked inside and began partaking ravenously of food that was given him. He gave his name as Mat Grosse, and upon being questioned stated that his home was at the asylum.

SEEKS FEDERAL 'O. K.' ON TEMPE HIGHWAY

B. M. Atwood, state highway engineer, has another title, "Cooperator in the Department of Public Roads and Rural Engineering." It pays \$1 per year and entails considerable work in connection with the highways.

In an effort to get permission to complete the Tempe and other roads, Mr. Atwood left yesterday for Washington to personally lay the matter before the federal authorities.

"We have the materials, the labor and the equipment," said Mr. Atwood, "which does not seem to be understood in Washington, so I shall explain the matter and perhaps we may be permitted to go on with certain work. We have just received permission to go on with the Tempe road."

The government has just turned down four other projects, all aided by federal appropriations. These are the Hunt-Concho road in Apache county, the Petrified Forest road in Navajo county, the Mesa-Florence-Superior road in Pinal and the Caliente to Antelope Head road in Yuma county.

NOW ON TRIAL FOR REMARKS HE MADE
John F. Van Pool faced Judge Sawtelle yesterday on trial for alleged violation of the espionage act. In the indictment against him, Van Pool is reported to have said that he would not subscribe to the Red Cross funds, that the war was a "capitalistic" one and that the Russian campaign by the United States was for the purpose of exploiting certain large corporations.

The federal jury tried Henry Smith on a statutory charge, said to have been committed by him against an Indian girl, went out yesterday afternoon. At adjournment of court last evening, no verdict had been reached.

TEMPE LOCAL

FOR SALE—1917 Ford touring car, in first class condition. Priced for quick sale. Phone 173, Tempe. Dr.

FINE delivery horse for sale. Vienna Bakery, Tempe. bk

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura
All druggists. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ & 50¢. Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 3, Boston.

SOUTHSIDE NEWS

V. D. JOHNSON, MANAGER, PHONE 85R, MESA

TEMPE AGENCY
Mrs. Chas. Prather at Brown
Mercantile Co.; Ph. 71
TEMPE CORRESPONDENT
Mrs. G. W. Persons, Phone 114
GILBERT AGENCY
Mrs. Schultz at Postoffice

MESA CORRESPONDENT
Vera D. Johnson, Phone. 85R
CHANDLER AGENCY
Gardner Drug Co.; Phone 34
CHANDLER CORRESPONDENT
S. A. Meyer, Phone 32

INFLUENZA CASES NEAR TO RECOVERY

MESA, Oct. 18.—Several new cases of Spanish influenza were reported in Mesa yesterday. Arthur, son of Mrs. Nellie Welch of First avenue has been ill several days but is reported convalescing. His sister, Nellie, has contracted the disease.

Dorothy, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Guy Attaway was also reported ill. Mr. Attaway, who suffered a slight attack of influenza, is back at work in the Attaway-Latham Co. store.

W. R. Stewart received word of the death of the husband of his niece in New Orleans, also an influenza victim. None of the cases in Mesa are of a severe nature and all are reported to be on the road to recovery.

U. S. R. S. 200 Pr Cent
Following the suggestion in yesterday's Republican, all of the employees in the local U. S. R. S. office doubled their subscriptions to the Liberty loan thus becoming a member of the 200 per cent list.

Lieutenant Clemens Home on Leave
Lieutenant Twain Clemens who has just recovered from a severe case of Spanish influenza, arrived in Mesa from Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, yesterday. The lieutenant was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. W. J. Clemens and his brother Earl Clemens. The mother and brother were called about two weeks ago to the bedside of the young officer.

Ill in West Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson are in receipt of a letter from their son Joe, who is working for Uncle Sam as a construction helper in West Virginia to the effect that he has just been discharged from the hospital. Joe is another influenza sufferer.

MRS. LLOYD NORTON DIES OF PNEUMONIA

MESA, Oct. 17.—Helen, wife of Lloyd Norton of Mesa, died in the early morning hours of Thursday at the Sisters' hospital in Phoenix of double pneumonia. Some days ago she was taken ill with influenza at Flagstaff and the report of her serious condition took her mother, Mrs. K. L. Mumford, to her bedside, the father following a few days later. After the influenza, pneumonia set in and the sufferer was hurried to a lower altitude in the hope of arresting the dread disease, but to no avail. She leaves, beside her husband, parents and sisters, a little babe a few months old.

Mrs. Norton was well known here, her parents having lived here for some time. She formerly was a teacher in the Mesa schools and was of a gentle, lovable disposition, greatly endearing her to the community, and her fellow students of Tempe Normal, now scattered over the state, will hear of her death with a feeling of genuine sorrow. The funeral service will be held at the grave in the Mesa cemetery at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on account of the health

regulations preventing gatherings in any building.
New Marshal Moves to Mesa
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Warren, the former the newly appointed marshal for Mesa, have moved here and are located at 124 West First avenue. Mr. Warren will enter upon his duties at once.

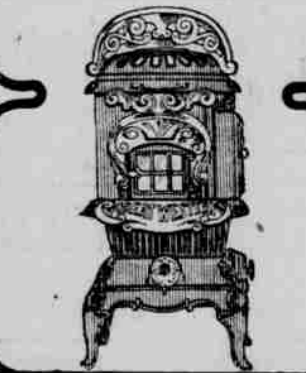
Frank Peterson Leaves District
Frank Peterson, whose effigy has adorned the main business street of Mesa, bearing the legend that he is a Liberty loan slacker, is reported as having left his ranch a day or so ago not taking any particular pains to tell his friends (?) goodbye. He had been preparing to leave when the committee informed him it would not be wise, but from the loan headquarters it is learned that he finally left. Peterson has the unenviable reputation of having left Texas just in time to escape the former loan. When his departure became known yesterday, a picture was taken of the effigy bearing his name and sent to his former home town in Texas where he is said to have banking interests.

**A Bright Fire In The Morning!**

No cold rooms, even if the wind is howling out of the Northwest, when you have

A Great Western Duplex Heater For Coal or Wood

This stove holds the fire, and it burns coal or wood perfectly, because of its Duplex Grate. All of the gases are burned, and there isn't a corner of the rooms that is not warm. Be sure to ask to see this marvelous heater. Attaway-Latham Hdw. Co. Gilbert Mesa

**The First National Bank**

MESA, ARIZONA

Successors to

THE MESA CITY BANK

Established 1893

Total Resources \$750,000

SECURITY

SERVICE

Notice to Cotton Growers

Effective October 19th. This company is obliged temporarily to discontinue receipt of all seed cotton at its several ginning plants. The company regrets that it becomes necessary to take this action. However, our storage facilities already are taxed to the utmost and our yards are congested with wagons waiting their turn to be unloaded.

Our insurance policies permit us to carry seed cotton in storage including that on wagons standing on the yard up to a certain limit and we cannot exceed this limit without jeopardizing the interests under the policies and also materially increasing the fire hazard.

Everything possible is being done to expedite the ginning of cotton now on hand and as soon as the situation is cleared up, due notice will be given our customers to resume deliveries.

Southwest Cotton Co.